BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, PRINTED BY THOMAS J. PETRIKIN.

Vol. VII. *MONDAY, May* 31, 1824. *No.* 26

SHERIFFALTY.

To the qualified Electors of Centre county.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I, through the medium of the press, beg leave to inform the public that I offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain a majority of your votes, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

Robert Tate.

Miles township, May 22, 1824.

DAVID ALLEN,

Offers himself to the consideration of the qualified electors of Centre county, as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff

at the ensuing General Election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Bald Eagle township, May 20, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

I respectfully solicit your votes for the office of

SHERIFF

of Centre county at the approaching Election. If I am elected I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office to the best of my abilities, which is about as much as all my opponents have promised.

Very respectfully,
yours &c.

William Ward

N. B. I still continue to carry on the Tobacconist business in its various branches at the old stand adjoining James Rothrock, Esq. All orders in my line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

W. W.

Bellefonte, April 22, 1824

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I offer myself to your consideration for the office of

SHERIFF

at the ensuing general election; and should I meet with a majority of your suffrages, I will endeavor to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

THOMAS HASTINGS, JR.

N. B. I also intend keeping a public house as usual, and feel thankful for past favors, and hope by paying more strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

T. H.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

ENCOURAGED by a number of friends, I offer myself a candidate for the Sheriff's Office, at the next General Election. Should I be so fortunate as to obtain your confidence you may rest assured that I will not betray it by neglect of duty.

WM. ALEXANDER.

Bald-Eagle township, April 10, 1824.

To the qualified Electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

As the constitutional term of the present sheriff will expire next fall, I beg leave to offer myself a candidate for your suffrages for that office, at the ensuing general election. I shall not trouble you with the vain promises of favour or affection, in discharging the duties of that office; as you all know that the same laws which govern you, will command me, if elected.

Having given this early intimation of my intentions, permit me to mention, that I do not mean to travel over the county to solicit the votes of the citizens individually, except this course be pursued by the other candidates; in which case I will consider myself at liberty to be governed by circumstances.

JOHN KEEN.

Haines township, April 10, 1824.

WILLIAM M'MINN,

AGAIN offers himself to the consideration of the Democratic Republicans of Centre county as a candidate for the

Sheriff's Office

at the ensuinng general election: and will be thankful for their support for the same.

Potter township, }
27th March 1824. }

To the qualified electors of Centre County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

Being encouraged by a number of my friends to offer myself as a candidate for the

Office of Sheriff,

I respectfully solicit your votes at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected to that station, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity and diligence, and, at the same time, with humanity and tenderness.

John Letterman.

Spring township, May 15, 1824.

CHARLES PAULING,
HOUSE CARPENTER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county that he has commenced the above business at Spring Mills, in Haines township, and intends carrying it on in all its various branches. Orders in his line of business will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

April 9, 1824.

STAUBER & FOSTER

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have commenced the

HATTING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, in the shop formerly occupied by James Rothrock, in the Borough of Bellefonte, where they make and sell Waterproof, and all kinds of hats, at the most reduced prices. They flatter themselves that by long experience in the business, they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. All kinds of country produce will be taken in payment at the market price.

Bellefonte, April 9, 1824.

JOS. BUTLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Centre county that he has again commenced TAVERN KEEPING in the house formerly occupied by Joseph Updegraff, in the borough of Bellefonte, best known by the sign of "Captain Lawrence" He has supplied himself with the best of liquors, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a proportionable share of custom.

JACOB HOUSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he has his

Carding Machines

in complete order for carding wool, he will attend to it himself, so that the work will be well done. He is also prepared with machineries to spin, weave and finish into cloth from the wool, as reasonably as can be done elsewhere. He has also commenced the BLUE DYING, where those who wish to have a good Blue can be accommodated by bringing their wool.

Spring township, April 29, 1824.

To the Public.

The subscriber, being desirous of leaving Philipsburg, wishes to sell out his store, in which is a great variety of well assorted goods, suited to the place in which it is situated. Also two farms of good arable land, situated in Clearfield county, about one mile from Philipsburg. The old state road from Bellefonte to Erie passes through one of them, which contains 100 acres; 30 of which are in a good state of cultivation. The turnpike road leading from Philadelphia to Erie passes through the other, which contains 300 acres; 35 of which are well cultivated. Each tract has several never failing springs of water.

HENRY LORAIN

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The subscriber offers for sale or rent his plantation on which he now lives. It contains 60 acres of excellent bottom land; thirty-two of which are cleared, twenty thereof being ploughland and the remainder meadow. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to

David Barbor.

Howard township, April 27, 1824.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

By order of the Orphans' court of Centre county,

will be exposed to public sale on the premises on Monday the 7th day of June next, a certain tract of land containing sixty acres, or thereabouts, with a log dwelling House, Barn and Smith shop, and about thirty acres of cleared land, situated in Haines township, Centre county, aforesaid. It being the real estate of George Zubler, late of said township, deceased. Terms of sale, one half in hand and the remainder in two annual instalments. Due attendance will be given by Michael Musser administrator.

BY THE COURT,
Certified by
WM. PETTIT, *C. O. C.*

Bellefonte, April 27, 1824.

Jeremiah Culbertson,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has again commenced tavern keeping at the stand he formerly occupied, best known by the sign of the "CROSS KEYS," in the town of Boalsburg, Centre county. He has supplied himself with the best of liquors, and other necessary accommodations, and hopes by paying strict attention to business, to merit a proportionable share of custom.

Boalsburg, Ferguson township, April 29.

NOTICE.

Some short time since I gave my note to George Weaver for about one hundred dollars, which was to be in full for doing the carpenter work of my house. Since the execution of that note it has become manifest that the work has been completely spoiled. I therefore forwarn all persons from taking an assignment of it as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law

WILLIAM ARMOR

Bellefonte and Philipsburg Turnpike road Company.

The stockholders of the Bellefonte & Philipsburg Turnpike road Company, will

TAKE NOTICE

that an election will be held at the house of EVAN MILES, in the Borough of Bellefonte, on the first Monday in June next, between the hours of one and five o'clock P. M. for the election of ONE PRESIDENT, TWELVE MANAGERS, A TREASURER & SECRETARY, to manage the concerns of the said Company for the ensuing year.

By Order,

T. Burnside, *Pres't.*

May 1, 1824.

CAUTION.

All persons are cautioned against taking an assignment of a promisory note given to me for thirty-seven dollars and — cents by Hugh M'Munigal, which note was obtained from me by John Brown in a fraudulent manner.

WM. POFFENBERGER.

Nittanny, March 25, 1824.

CAUTION.

We hereby notify all persons not to take the assignment of a judgment note given by us to Jacob Haight, dated December 29th, 1823, for the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars, payable on the 1st day of May 1824, as we are determined not to pay the same unless compelled by law

DAVID NEESS,
PETER NEESS.

April 5th, 1824.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of ROBERT THOMPSON, late of Haines township dec'd are requested to attend at the late dwelling house of the deceased, on the 21st of May next with their accounts properly authenticated; and those indebted to the deceased are requested to be there and make settlement.

JACOB HERRING } ADM'RS.
JACOB F. SINGER }

Haines township, }
April 2, 1824. }

S. W. HULL
SADDLER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by Elijah Reeves as a SILVERSMITH SHOP, next door to the Printing Office, where he intends keeping on hand a constant supply of saddlery, &c. which will be disposed of CHEAP for CASH or country produce.

Bellefonte, April 10, 1824.

LOOK HERE!

For Sale or Barter.

The two story house, lot and tavern stand well known by the sign of the "Boot" situate in the town of Philipsburg, Centre County. Grain or bar iron will be taken in payment. The lot is well improved, and has good stabling on it, and the house is well supplied with water from a well at the door. There is also four acres of meadow ground which will be disposed of. For terms enquire at JAMES KINNEAR, living at Philipsburg.

April 2, 1824.

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale a HOUSE & LOT situate in the Borough of Bellefonte, adjoining a lot of Samuel Harris. There are on the premises a Waggonmaker shop, 36 feet in length and 34 in width; a Blacksmith shop 18 by 22, with two fires; both of which are well calculated for carrying on the above business extensively. For terms apply to

CHARLES MACKEY.

Karthause, May 21, 1824.

FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S
INFANTRY
ATTENTION.

You will meet in parade order, agreeably to a resolution of the Company, in the Diamond of the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 5th June, at 1 o'clock afternoon of said day, equipped in the following uniform, to wit: Citizen's blue coat, white pantaloons, white vest, black cravat or stock, citizens hat with a black cockade thereon, and white or black stockings & shoes.

The members of the company are respectfully requested to be punctual in their attendance. The meeting will be as well for the purpose of making preparations for inspection & organization on that day by the Brigade Inspector, as for training.

A report is circulating by some of the members of the "*Centre Guards*" that *political party distinction* is to be introduced into this Company. This is not the fact. Those men themselves at the election for Officers of the "Guards" created the only distinction that will be observed, and that is, the difference between men who have to use honest industry for a livelihood, and those who *do not*. In other words, the Farmers & Mechanics on the one side, & the *Gentlemen*, or those who please to *term themselves such*, on the other. Any gentleman, however, other than farmers & Mechanics, opposed to such invidious distinctions will be received into the Company, no matter whether he is a federalist or a democrat.

BY ORDER OF THE COMPANY.

CONDITIONS
OF THE
Bellefonte Patriot.

The price of this paper is TWO DOLLARS per annum—but if paid in advance, ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS only will be charged.

Advertisements, making no more in length than breadth, will be inserted three times for one dollar; and for every subsequent continuance twenty-five cents.—Those of greater length in proportion.—Rule or figure work double those rates. WHICH MUST BE PAID IN CASH at the time of insertion.

No subscription will be received for less than one year; nor any paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

If the subscriber does not request a discontinuance of his paper, at the end of the year, it will be considered as a new engagement; and the paper forwarded accordingly.

Subscribers who have their papers carried by the mail, must be liable for the postage.

Letters addressed to the editor must be post paid.

Justices and Constables
BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
ALSO,
Justices and Constables
FEE-BILLS

THE PATRIOT.

"Not for himself, but for his country."

MONDAY Mar 31, 1824.

Mr. GEORGE PHILIPS, Editor of the *rlisle Herald*, departed this life on Friday the instant, after a lingering illness, in the 45th of his age. His widow, Mrs. Ann C ips, has undertaken, for the present, the ducting of the Herald.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

THE HONORABLE WALTER LOWRIE, ESQ. OF THE U. S. SENATE.

IR: In embracing that liberty which is guaranteed by the constitution of our country, I take liberty of addressing your honorable self, ough the medium of a public journal; and in ng so, I am far from being actuated by any rsonal animosity towards you. For believe , no man entertained a more exalted opinion your talents and integrity than myself; and, fact, had you acted judiciuosly towards your untry and constituents, they would have reived you with the exclamation of "well done ou good and faithful servant," and rewarded u accordingly. But, alas! the "golden harest is gone," and you have passed the rubican f unfaithfulness, and sunk into the vortex of olitical perdition. You have now become as obnoxious to your constituents, as you formerly were beloved; and your better judgment might have learned you, that their republican simplicity and patriotism would not permit any individual, particularly yourself, their public servant, to treat with contempt their supplications, or attempt to tarnish the fair fame and character of our worthy *Chief Magistrate* and the *Hero of Orleans*. How far you will be able to satisfy your constituents, and justify your treacherous conduct towards these worthies, remains with you, and you only. At present the task appears impossible; and recollect that mere sophistry and declamation will not do: you must satisfy them by ocular demonstration, or truths as "strong as holy writ." The eyes of the whole nation are upon you, and while they pity you as a deluded man, they view with astonishment and indignation your perfidious conduct towards *President MONROE* and *General JACKSON*.

Permit me to ask you, how you stand now before the tribunal of the public? A *United States' Senator* accused of being *accessary*, or having in his possession, a "*stolen letter*," the private property of President Monroe, which he refuses to return!! "Tell it not in Gath, nor publish it in the streets of Askelon." You must know sir, that the *receiver*, or *holder*, of *stolen goods* is as guilty, in the eye of the law, as the thief. Then why not come forward, as an honest man, and clear yourself of this foul aspersion, by publishing to the nation the name of the villian or villians that are guilty of this nefarious transaction. Your own private character calls for it; your country looks for it. Nor should your private friendship for any *individual*, who may be *looking* for *public favor*, deter you from exculpating yourself; particularly if it was through *his artifice*, that your reputation as a man, has sunk in the estimation of the public. Do not fancy to yourself, that the vague assertion of *your ignorance* concerning the *purloiner* from whom you received this stolen letter, will satisfy the public. They cannot believe that a man of your judgment and experience, would attempt to censure the conduct of President Monroe and General Jackson, with no better evidence than the mere assertion of an "*anonymous writer*." The very idea is unreasonable, and carries its own conviction with it. Even your former conduct, in taking an active part in the "*Radical Caucus*," refutes it. Have you not, in violation of your duty, and in defiance of the voice of your constituents, assisted in imposing *William H. Crawford* as a candidate for the Presidential chair on them?—A man that they despise from their souls—A man that asserted in a letter to *President Madison*, "that it would rebound more to the honor of the American nation, to receive with open arms the *Savage* of the *wilderness*, than those FUGITIVES of the old world, whether their flight has been the effects of their CRIMES or their VIRTUES"—A man whose *aristocratical* and *intriguing principles*, would endanger the liberties of our country: Therefore you, one of Mr. *Crawford's* FUGITIVES, attempt to gull the yeomanry of Pennsylvania, by saddling Mr. *Gallatin* with *him*; but they rose in their might, and with a voice as loud as thunder, proclaimed that the HERO OF ORLEANS should be their Chieftain. This, sir, frustrated your intriguing plans, and eclipsed your candidate in disapointment; and as "drowned men will catch at straws," you concluded that something desperate must be done, to revive your corrupt cause. Therefore a *private letter* is *stolen* from President MONROE, conveyed to you (and that too by ☞ AN ANONYMOUS WRITER) as the machination, or mighty "Bug Bear," by which they were to stigmatize the character of our worthy PRESIDENT; and obstruct the elevation of the HERO OF ORLEANS. "O shame! where is thy blush."

Now sir, permit me to put a few questions to you. And I sincerely hope you may be able to answer them with satisfaction, and clear yourself of this base and unparalleled transaction. And for the sake of yourself, and for the honor of your adopted state, you are in duty bound to do so. Can you lay your hand upon your breast and solemnly declare that *Mr. Crawford*, his *friends*, or *yourself*, had no hand in *purloining* this letter from the *President*; or that it was not a contemplated plan between you? Can you *certify* that *Mr. Crawford* knew nothing concerning this unprincipled transaction, directly or indirectly; or that it was not one of *his own projects*, dictated by himself for the purpose of acting as a barrier against his rival candidate Gen. Jackson? And can you certify, with sincerity, that you do not know, dily or indirectly, the "*anonymous writer*" that put you in possession of this stolen letter? Answer these questions coolly, impartially, and without evasion, and in the plain language of truth. I should be sorry to *accuse Mr. Crawford*, and much less your honorable self, *his worthy friend*, with being the PURLOINERS of this LETTER; although the "galled jade winces." And let me assure you, that the *people* in this part of the country, have *curious notions* concerning this affair. Therefore it remains with you, to give them all the information you can upon this head; as it is by their judgment you are either to rise or fall, in their estimation. And that you may be able to acquit yourself honorably, is the sincere wish of

SNYDER.

Eighteenth Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

TARIFF BILL.

The report of the Committee of Conference in relation to the amendment of the Tariff Bill, was read again.

After a few remarks of Mr. Forsyth, the question was taken on concurring with the report of the Committee of Conference, and decided by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 126, nays 66.

So the report of the Committee of Conference was agreed to,

And the House adjourned, at a quarter before five o'clock.

AN ACT

To amend the several Acts for imposing Duties on Imports.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty four, in lieu of the duties now imposed by law on the importation of the articles hereafter mentioned, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, the following duties, that is to say:

First. On Russia, Hollands, and Raven's duck, osnaburgs, burlaps, and ticklenburgs, a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On all manufactures of wool, except worsted stuff goods and blankets, which shall pay twenty five per centum ad valorem, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem, until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred & twenty five, and after that time, a duty of thirty three and a third per centum ad valorem: Provided, That, on all manufactures of wool, flannels and baizes excepted, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed thirty-three and a third cts. per square yard, shall be charged with a duty of twenty-five per centum advalorem.

Second. On all manufactures, not herein specified, of cotton, flax, or hemp, or of which either of these materials shall be a component part, and on all manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, a duty of twenty five per centum ad valorem; on all other manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be a component material, twenty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all cotton cloths whatsoever, or cloths of which cotton shall be a component material, excepting nankeens imported directly from China, the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of twenty per centum, if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond it; and of ten per centum, if imported from any other place, shall be less than thirty cents per square yard, shall, with such addition, be taken and deemed to have cost thirty cents per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly. And that all unbleached and uncoloured cotton twist, yarn, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than sixty cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per ponnd, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.—And all bleached or coloured cotton yarn, twist, or thread, the original cost of which shall be less than seventy-five cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost seventy five cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly: *Provided*, also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to, or be enforced against importations of goods from ports or places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope or beyond Cape Horn, before the first of January next ensuing.

Third. On wool unmanufactured, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem, until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five; afterwards, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem, until the first June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six; afterwards, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound, shall be charged with a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem, and no more.

Fourth. On all leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, and on all flats, braids, or plats, for making of hats or bonnets, a duty of fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all Leghorn hats and bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of ten per centum, shall have cost less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition be taken and deemed to have cost one dollar each, and shall be charged with duty accordingly.

Fifth. On japanned wares of all kinds, or plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter, lead, or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

On bolting cloths, fifteen per centum, ad valorem:

On hair cloth and hair seating, thirty per centum ad valorem:

On marble, and all manufactures of marble, thirty per centum ad valorem:

On all paper hangings, forty per centum ad valorem:

On coach laces of cotton or other material, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other laces, twelve and a half per centum ad valorem:

On lead, in pigs, bars, or sheets, two cents per pound:

On leaden shot, three and one half cents per pound:

On red or white lead, dry, or ground in oil, four cents per pound:

On Brussels, Turkey and Wilton carpets and carpeting, fifty cents per square yard:

On all Venetian and Ingram carpets or carpeting, twenty-five cents per square yard:

On all other kinds of carpets and carpeting, of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, twenty cents per square yard:

On oil cloth carpeting, and on oil cloths, of every description, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem:

On all other carpets and carpeting, mats, and floor cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other material, a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem:

On hemp, at the rate of thirty-five dollars per ton:

On tarred cables and cordage, four cents per pound:

On untarred cordage, yarns, twine, pack thread, and seines, five cents per pound:

On cotton bagging, three and three quarter cents per square yard:

On iron in bars or bolts, not manufactered, in whole or in part, by rolling, ninety cents per hundred and twelve pounds weight:

On round iron, or brazier's rods, of three sixteenths to eight sixteenths of an inch diameter, inclusive; and on iron, in nail or spike rods slit; and on iron, in sheets, and hoop iron; and on iron, slit or rolled, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, three cents per pound:

On iron spikes, four cents per pound:

On iron nails, cut or wrought, five cents per pound:

On tacks, brads and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, five cents per pound.

On iron or steel wire, not exceeding number eighteen, five cents per pound; over number eighteen, nine cents per pound:

On square wire, used in the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, twelve per centum ad valorem:

On anvils and anchors, two cents per pound:

On iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, three cents per pound; and no drawback shall be allowed on the exportation of iron cables, or parts thereof:

On mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron four cents per pound:

On mill saws, one dollar each:

On blacksmiths' hammers, and sledges, two and a half cents per pound:

On muskets, one dollar and fifty cents per stand.

On rifles, two dollars and fifty cents each:

On all other fire arms, and on side arms, thirty per centum ad valorem:

On cutting knives, scythes, sickles and reaping hooks, spades and shovels, of iron or steel, thirty per centum ad valorem:

On screws of iron, weighing twenty-five pounds, or upwards, thirty per centum ad valorem:

On screws, thirty per centum ad valorem:

On vessels of cast iron, not otherwise specified, one and a half cents per pound:

On all other castings of iron, not specified, one cent per pound:

On all vessels of copper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem:

On quills prepared or manufactured, twenty five per centum ad valorem:

On slates and tyles for building, twenty-five per centum ad valorem:

On black lead pencil, forty per centum ad valorem:

On tallow candles, five cents per pound:

On spermaceti candles, eight cents per pound:

On soap, four cents per pound:

On lard, three cents per pound:

On wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel:

On oats, ten cents per bushel:

On wheat flower, fifty cents per hundred weight:

On potatoes, ten cents per bushel:

On coal, six cents per heaped bushel:

On corks, twelve cents per pound:

On prunelle and other shoes or slippers of stuff or nankeen, twenty-five cents per pair:

On laced boots or bootees, one dollar fifty cents per pair:

On linseed, rape seed, and hempseed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon:

On castor oil forty cents per gallon:

On ale, beer and porter, imported in bottles, twenty cents per gallon; imported otherwise than in bottles, fifteen cents per gallon.

On beef and pork, two cents per pound:

On hams, and other bacon, three cents per pound:

On butter, five cents per pound:

On vinegar, eight cents per gallon:

On alum, two dollars and fifty cents per hundred weight.

On refined salt petre, three cents per pound:

On blue or Roman vitriol, four cents per pound:

On oil of vitriol, three cents per pound:

On Glauber salts, two cents per pound:

On Epsom salts, four cents per pound:

On Camphor, crude, eight cents per pound:

On camphor, refined, twelve cents per pound:

On copperas, two dollars per hundred weight:

On cayenne pepper, fifteen cents per pound:

On ginger, two cents per pound:

On chocolate, four cents per pound:

On currants and figs, three cents per pound:

On plums, prunes, Muscatel raisins, and raisins in jars and boxes, four cents per pound:

On all other raisins, three cents per pound:

On window glass, not above eight inches by ten inches in size, three dollars per hundred square feet; not above ten inches by twelve inches in size, three dollars and fifty cents per hundred square feet; and if above ten inches by twelve inches in size, four dollars per hundred square feet: *Provided*, That all window glass, imported in plates, uncut, shall be chargeable with the highest rate of duties hereby imposed.

On black glass bottles, not exceeding the capacity of one quart, two dollars per groce; on bottles exceeding one quart, and not more than two quarts, two dollars and fifty cents per groce: over two quarts, and not exceeding one gallon, three dollars per groce:

On demijohns, twenty five cents each:

On apothecaries' vials, of the capacity of four ounces, and less, one dollar per groce; on the same, above four ounces, and not exceeding eight ounces, one dollar and twenty-five cents per groce:

On all wares of cut glass, not specified, three cents per pound, and in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of thirty per centum:

On all other articles of glass, two cents per pound, and, in addition thereto, an ad valorem duty of twenty per centum:

On all books, which the importer shall make it satisfactorily appear to the Collector of the port at which the same shall be entered, were printed previous to the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-five, and also, on books printed in other languages than English, four cents per volume, except books printed in Latin or Greek; on all books printed in Latin, or Greek, when bound, fifteen cents per pound, when not bound, thirteen cents per pound;

On all other books, when bound, thirty cents per pound; when in sheets or boards, twenty-six cents per pound:

On folio and quarto post paper, of all kinds, twenty cents per pound:

On foolscap and all drawing and writing paper, seventeen cents per pound;

On printing, copper plate, and stainers' paper, ten cents per pound;

On sheathing paper binders' and box boards and wrapping paper, of all kinds, three cents per pound;

On all other paper, fifteen cents per pound.

A duty of twelve and a half per centum ad valorem on all articles not herein specified, and now paying a duty of seven and a half per centum ad valorem, with the exception of patent adhesive felt, for covering ship's bottoms, which shall be admitted free of duty, until June thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty six.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties hereby imposed upon the several articles aforesaid, which, after the said respective times for the commencement of the duties hereby imposed, shall be imported in ships or vessels not of the United States. Provided, That this addition shall not be applied to articles imported in ships or vessels, not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by any act of Congress, to be admitted on payment of the same duties that are paid on like articles imported in ships or vessels of the United States

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed upon the exportation of any articles that shall have paid the same within the time, and in the manner, and subject to the provisions and restrictions, prescribed in the fourth section of the act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the drawback allowed by law on plain silk, imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, shall be allowed, although the said cloths, before the exportation thereof, shall have been colored, printed, stained, dyed; stamped, or painted in the United States. But whenever any such cloths, so imported, shall be intended to be so colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, and afterwards to be exported from the United States, with privilege of drawback, each package thereof shall, before the same shall be delivered from the public stores, be opened and examined by an inspector of the customs, and the contents thereof measured, or weighed, and the quality thereof ascertained, and a sample of each piece thereof reserved at the custom house; and a particular account or registry of such examination, describing the number of pieces in each package, their weight or measure, and the samples thereof reserved, shall be entered in the books of the custom house; and, after such examination, said goods shall be packed in the original package, and the said original package shall be marked with a custom house mark. And, whenever any such goods, being thus colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, shall be entered at the custom house for exportation and drawback, the same shall be so entered in the original package, marked as aforesaid, and not otherwise, unless the person so entering the same, shall give satisfactory evidence

to the collector or naval officer, or one of them, that such original package has been lost or destroyed by accident; and no such application for drawback shall be made, except on the contents of entire packages; and upon application for such entry and drawback, the contents of the packages, so offered, shall be examined by an spector of the customs, and measured or weighed, and compared with the original entry, registry, and samples; and if, upon such comparison and full examination, the collector shall be satisfied that the contents of each package are the same identical goods imported and registered as aforesaid, and not changed or altered, except by being colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted, as aforesaid, then the person so entering such goods, shall be admitted to the oath prescribed by law, to be used in cases of application for exportation of goods for the benefit of drawback, and shall thereupon be entitled to drawback, as in other cases: *Provided*, That the exporter shall, in every other particular, comply with the regulations and formalities heretofore established, for entries of goods for exportation with the benefit of drawback. And if any person shall present, for exportation and drawback, any colored, printed, stained, dyed, stamped, or painted silk, knowing the same not to be entitled to drawback, according to the provisions of this act, or shall willfully misrepresent, or conceal the contents or quality of any package as aforesaid, the said goods, so presented or entered for drawback, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the collector, and proceeded with, and the forfeiture distributed, as in other cases.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws shall extend to, and be in force for, the collection of the duties imposed by this act, for the prosecution and punishment of all offences, and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission, of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause matter, and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and re-enacted by, this act.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage," approved April twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall extend and enure to the benefit of schools and colleges within the United States, or the territories thereof, in the same manner, and under the like limitations and restrictions, as is provided in said act, with respect to seminaries of learning.

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE MAY 20.

CONGRESS.

On Tuesday, the senate of the United States appointed Mr. LLOYD of Massachusetts, Mr. SMITH of Maryland, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, the committee of conference on the part of that body, in relation to the tariff, to meet the committee of the other house. They have leave to sit while the houses are in session.

The house of representatives passed the bill altering the time of holding the sessions of the supreme court. They fixed upon Thursday next for the adjournment of congress. The National Intelligencer states, that the messenger despatched for Mr. EDWARDS did not leave Louisville until the fourth instant, and his return could not be expected till June. The committee of investigation was expected to make a report in a day or two.

From the Franklin Gazette, May 21.

GOOD NEWS.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED *Washington, May 19*, 1824.

"The long contested tariff bill has finally passed both houses, and wants only the signature of the President to become a law. The joint committee of conference reported their compromise and agreement upon the two disputed items. and after an ineffectual attempt to call the house, twelve o'clock was assigned for the consideration of the report, when Mr. Forsyth moved an indefinite postponement of the bill and amendments. This was disagreed to, yeas 70, nays 120. The question then recurred upon agreeing to the report of the committee of conference, which was agreed to by an increased majority, 126 to 65.

Thus is terminated this long contested and disagreeable question. There are few members who have witnessed this contest, who wish to see another tariff bill discussed in congress. Some modification of particular branches may hereafter take place, but it will be long, very long, before another general bill of this kind will be introduced into congress. The remainder of the day was taken up in discussing the road bill.

The senate have agreed to adjourn on the 27th instant.

The National Intelligencer says the committee of inquiry will report in a day or two. The information may be true, but it is not current here. I should suppose it will not be soon."

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT AND SENATE

WILLIAM WILKINS to be the District Judge of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Jonathan H. Walker, deceased.—*Ib.*

Letters received at New York from Alvarado state, that on the 3d of April there was a conspiracy discovered at Mexico in favor of YTURBIDE; and on the 4th of April the leader of it was seized and beheaded.—*Ib.*

From the Kentucky Argus, May 5.

A duel was fought a few days ago near Buckley's Ferry between Doctors PRICE and BARTLETT of Woodford county. Bartlett, the challenger, fired first and missed. Price's ball shattered his antagonist's arm and lodged in his hip.

FROM THE NEW YORK EVENING POST, MAY 20.

COUNTERFEIT AND SPURIOUS BILLS.

Within a few days past our city has been inundated with a flood of counterfeit bank paper, and our vigilant police officers, having found out the mint from which it issued, have seized the manufacturers and broke up the den of villians. The names of the fellows we have not been able to ascertain; but we understand they had a splendid establishment, kept their carriage and moved in the first style. There was a woman belonging to the gang, whom the officers brought with them to this city. The agents employed to circulate their paper have been principally females, several of whom have recently been taken up and committed to Bridewell.

On Monday last in the afternoon Mr. Catlin of the Merchants bank was requested to call at the police office, and was there informed of a nest of counterfeiters, who were then engaged in the nefarious business, at a certain house at Darien, in Connecticut, three or four miles from Stamford. The magistrates not having any monies at their command for the purpose of defraying the expense of sending officers for the detection of the villains, Mr. Catlin cheerfully consented to pay at least the expenses that might accrue in sending two officers immediately to Darien.

Not being acquainted with any person in Darien, two officers, Jacob Hays and Zebulon Homan, were sent on Tuesday morning to Stamford with directions to call on Mr. Thomas R Smith for his aid and advice. They arrived there in the afternoon of the same day, called on Mr. Smith, who immediately lent his assistance to further the object in view, and before night the proper officers of the place, in company with those from our police, surprised and caught all the occupants of the house whom the went in pursuit of, in the very act of preparing a variety of counterfeit notes; also a quantity of finished ones, which are in the possession of the magistrates there. They had, at the very time the officers went into the house, two different sorts of one dollar notes of the New Haven Bank with the ink extracted from the proper places to alter them into ten dollar notes. The notes were then drying before the fire. The officers were successful in securing a variety of plates, a printing press, a trunk of bank note paper, and ink. Specimens of the notes are now in the police office, and may be seen by such citizens as call.

Counterfeit TEN DOLLAR notes are in circulation, of the Easton Bank, in Pennsylvania, dated Feb. 1st. 1824, payable to J. Post, Plate C. tolerably executed.

PRINTERS' RIGHTS.

The Editor of the Alexandria Herald has lately been called upon, in a court of justice, to surrender the name of a correspondent in his testimony. We are glad to perceive, however, that he put himself upon his rights, and would not divulge his name, until the correspondent himself gave his consent. "But this was not all, says the Editor. We were also actually made to explain, as well as we could what was even meant by a number of asterisks [*] in the communication. We notice this fact principally that it may possibly serve as a caution to our correspondents not to use Chinese in their compositions; for had that language been used instead of the *celestial* signs, we might probably, now have been "in durance vile."—*Ib.*

FROM THE TROY [CANADA] PAPER, MAY 7.

DEATH OF COLONEL NICHOL.

It is with extreme regret we have this day to announce one of the most melancholy and dreadful accidents that ever occured in this vicinity, in the death of ROBERT NICHOL, Esq, member of parliament in Upper Canada, and colonel of the militia in that province. That gentleman went from his own house about four miles above Queenstown, on the morning of Monday last, in order to visit Fort George on business; he brought his wife and family, in a one horse waggon, as far as Queenstown, and left them in the house of Thomas Dickson, Esq. till his return. He dined at the house of a friend in Fort George, where he remained till about ten o'clock on that evening, when he left there and proceeded homeward in his waggon. The night was extremely dark, and Mr. Nichol's sight was not considered very good; he proceeded with safety, however, as far as Queenstown, and rapped at the door of Mr. Dickson, as is supposed, because a rap was heard by some of the family about the time he would naturally arrive there; but as the door was not immediately opened, he pursued his journey homewards. When he had ascended the height just above Queenstown, where the road takes a short turn on the brink of one of the most awful precipices on the Niagara river, his horse, instead of turning to the right and following the road, went straight forward to the precipice, a distance of about 4 rods from the road in that place, when, horrible to relate, Mr. Nichol, his horse and waggon, were all precipitated headlong down the awful steep, a distance, in the whole, of about 300 feet. It is almost needless to add, that Mr. Nichol was killed instantly; his horse shared his fate, and the waggon was literally dashed to atoms. It appeared by the marks of the horse and waggon, that the horse went head foremost to the precipice, and so close that his fore feet went a litttle down on the brink, on which he seems to have sprung back, recovered himself and headed again towards the road; and the general opinion is that in the quick turn of the horse, the hind wheels of the waggon caught the precipice and forced the horse down backwards; this opinion was confirmed by the marks of the horse's feet on the edge of the precipice struggling to get upon the level ground. The pitch is not very sudden for about 4 or 5 rods, and covered a little with brush; in the whole course of this distance, the horse appears to have kept upon his feet, and struggled for his recovery, in which he was assisted by the waggon entangling itself occasionally in the brush. During this first struggle, and in this stage of the awful catestrophe, Mr. Nichol must have been thrown out of the waggon, as the cushions were found near the top of the precipice, and the box of the waggon about three rods below it; at the end of those four or five rods of a sloping brush bank, is the fatal spot that must have intantly terminated the existence of this gentleman and his horse also; here the bank comes to an angle or point on the top of a solid rock perpendicular on the first pitch for about 100 feet. Mr. Nichol went over one side of this point, and the horse went over the other; at the bottom of this pitch there is an inclined plane of a few feet, when they came to another drop over the face of a perpendicular rock of about 80 feet, over which they went also, and were found the next evening about seven rods apart; caused by the peculiar form of the point of the upper rock and the circumstance of the man going off one side of the point and the horse the other.

FROM THE NASHVILLE [TENNESSEE] GAZETTE, APRIL 30

INDIAN WAR PROSPECTS.

Since our last we have had an intersting conversation with a gentleman from the neighborhood of Franklin, Missouri, now here, from whom we have learned, in addition to items of Indian hostility heretofore published, that the general deportment of the savages of the northern tribes, on their visits to the immediate neighborhood of the whites, whether for business or observation, is marked by insolence, and a freedom with small articles of property, which by old settlers on Indian frontiers are known to be the certain precursor of hostilities The inhabitants of thin settlements, in some parts of the country, had become so much alarmed at these visible indications, as to give up their situations, and remove into more populous districts. Our informant adds, that the measures of defence best to be adopted, in case of attack, have frequently been the subject of conversation between himself and his neighbors, whose general opinions are, that in a short time they will become necessary. Our opinion is, that the attention of the government cannot too soon be turned to the situation of effairs in that quarter, and that the approaching summer will not pass away without much bloodshed on the borders of the Missouri.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

MURDER.—On the afternoon of last Tuesday week, Mr. OLIVER HARPER, of Windsor, in the county of Broome, was robbed and murdered on the public road, between Mount Pleasant and Ocquago. Mr. Harper had been down the Delaware river to Philadelphia, with a large quantity of lumber, and was returning with a considerable sum of money in his possession He had arrived within eight or ten miles of his home, when he was shot down and robbed by some person or persons unknown. The deceased was a son of George Harper, Esq. and about 40 years of age. No circumstances have transpired to fix suspicion upon any one.

From the New York National Advocate.

DUELING.—A duel was lately fought in New Orleans, where the parties, to speak in terms of honor and chivalry, were *on a footing*. One was a *sexton* of a burying ground; the other the assistant *grave digger*. The ball of the sexton grazed the thigh of the grave digger, whose honor not satisfied, and who had often faced death with impunity, insisted upon another shot, and the sexton, lucky dog, plumped the grave digger in the thigh bone, which shattered his *understanding*, but it is not known whether the wound demanded a cast of his own office. The dispute was perfectly in character; it was about grave digging, appropriate and solemn.

The schooner Boston, captain Freeman, has arrived at New Haven from Bonaires, with a cargo of *jack-asses*.

COMBAT.—On Friday, (26th ult.) an Alligator, 11 feet 6 inches in length, was sleeping upon his post, a short distance above Liverpool wharf, when two men in a Perogue, rowed up and gave him a tap, he instantly resisted the approach, opening his ponderous jaws, he seized the canoe by the bow, and took a considerable piece therefrom. Another and more fortunate blow with an axe, during the combat, laid him lifeless.—*Mobile Register.*

From the Harrisburg Intelligencer, May 25.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

"Hung be the Heavens with black."

Departed this life, at its late residence, "in 3d Street, opposite the Land Office," on Tuesday morning, the 18th instant, after a lingering disease, vulgarly called *starvation*, "THE COMMONWEALTH," more generally known by the name of "*The Smut Machine.*" aged *one year nine months and five days*, having been born on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1822. Its life had been a profligate one, and its death was not unexpected. The first few months of its existance gave much *promise*; for it actually came into the world, with a promise in its mouth that it would be a "useful state paper." But vain are hopes and promises: its friends soon found it had a constitutional defect, that increased with its growth; and which all the medical faculty upon Capitol Hill, could not subdue, viz. —a *weak* brain and *perverse* heart. At the proper age to display its best faculties, it fell into irregular habits; and for several months it endured a kind of succession of papoxysms, crying out incessantly "*Gregg and the Constitution! Gregg and the Constitution!!*" On the 14th of October last, it experienced a severe paralytic stroke; after which it became much enfebled, but more rational, insomuch that it was never heard to utter its favorite exclamation afterwards. On the 15th of December, it received a second shock, which had a more striking effect than the former: its friends, from that day, gave up all hopes of its recovery; and many refused further to administer to its wants. About the first of April, its nurse (a poor weak creature) it is said, fell into the Susquehanna and floated down to Port Deposit; and by means of debility was prevented from returning. Its real father, being then moved by the bowels of compassion for his offspring, stepped boldly forth to its aid, (an act of kindness which he still withholds from some of his children,) and furnished some reviving cordials, which gave it a temporary relief; but it soon became apparent, that it was but a mere hectic; the fore-runner of hastening dissolution. On the third of May, it received another severe shock; and on the 10th a kind of double one—from which time it lingered in a sort of sullen stupor, until the 18th when, about sun rise, it breathed its last, and yielded up its possession of all earthly things, without a groan of its own, or a sigh or tear from any body else.

It is due to truth to state, that the deceased was a warm supporter of the doctrine of *amalgamation*, of which it gave manifest proofs, to its very last breath.

We understand that it made a last will and testament; in which it bequeathed all its personal effects to the discharge of the doctor's bill and funeral expenses. Its wretched parent, departed westward a few days since, with the full consent of all the *decent* people of the place who were apprized of the fact.

A friend, of the deceased, handed us the following lines, which its executor is requested to place over its mortal remains.

Here rest, beneath this sod of green,
The relics of the "*Smut Machine:*"
Its life was filth—its touch polution:
It died for "*Gregg and the Constitution.*"

FARMER'S & MECHANIC'S INFANTRY ATTENTION.

Agreeably to a resolution of 48 members of the company, at their last meeting on Saturday last, you will parade in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Saturday the 5th day of June next, at 10 o'clock, precisely; equipped in *Citizen's Blue Coat, White Pantaloons, White vest, black cravat or stock, citizen's black hat, and boots or black stockings and shoes*, to prepare to meet the Brigade Inspector at 12 o'clock of the same day, at the house of CHRISTIAN HEVERLY, on *Logan's Branch*, and about one mile from Town.

As the company is to be inspected on that day, it is confidently hoped every member will appear on parade. The roll contains about 70 names, all of whom it is expected will attend.

By order of the Company.

STRAY COLT.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living at Rock Iron works, Spring township, some time in the present month, a white two year old mare colt. Any person taking up said colt, or giving information so that I can obtain her again shall be paid all reasonable charges.

PHILIP BENNER, Sr.

Rock Iron Works, Spring township, May 25th, 1824.

NOTICE

Is Hereby Given,

That the Commissioners appointed by the Legislatures of Pennsylvania & Maryland, for the improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna, from Columbia to tide, will offer

FOR SALE,

to the lowest bidder, on the 25th day of June next, the several sections requiring improvement, commencing at the town of Columbia and proceeding down the river, from day to day until the whole is disposed of, or so much thereof as the Commissioners may deem proper.

The improvement required to be executed will be designated on the day of sale.

Sheriff,s Sale.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace for Centre county, and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale on Monday the 7th day of June next, a certain tract of land situate in Logan township, containing 300 acres more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of George Moyer.

JOSEPH BUTLER, *Sheriff.*

Bellefonte, May 26th 1824.

Notice.

The creditors of Charles M'Clain, dec'd are urgently requested to leave their accounts, legally authenticated, with WM. W. POTTER, Esq. in Bellefoote, previous to the August court; as at that time there will be a distribution of assetts.

JOHN HAMMOND, *Administrator.*

BELLEFONTE PATRIOT.

"Eloquence the soul, song charms the sense"

BELLEFONTE, MAY, 1824.

SELECTED.

FROM THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE ORPHAN BOY.

Alas! I am an Orphan Boy,
With naught on earth to cheer my heart;
No father's love, no mother's joy,
Nor kin, nor kind to take my part.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas, for me.

Yet once I had a father dear,
A mother too, I wont to prize;
With ready hand to wipe the tear,
If chanc'd the transcient tear to rise.
But cause of tears was rarely found,
For all my heart was youthful glee,
And when the kiss of love went round,
How sweet a kiss there was for me.

But ah! there came a war they say:
What is a war? I cannot tell:
But drums and fifes did sweetly play,
And loudly rang our village bell.
In truth it was a pretty sound
I thought, nor could I hence foresee,
That when the kiss of love went round,
There soon should be no kiss for me.

A scarlet coat my father took,
And sword as bright as bright could be,
And feathers that so gaily look,
All in a shining cap had he.
Then how my little heart did bound!
Alas! I thought it fine to see—
Nor dreampt that when the kiss went round,
There soon would be no kiss for me.

At length the bell again did ring,
There was a victory they said;
'Twas what my father said he'd bring,
Bu'ah! it brought my father dead.
Mother shriek'd her heart was wo,
She clasped me to her trembling knee;
O God! that you may never know,
How wild a kiss she gave to me!

But once again—but once again,
These lips a mother's kisses felt;
That once again—that once again,
The tale a heart of stone would melt.
'Twas when upon her death-bed laid;
O God! O God! that sight to see:
"My child, my child," she feebly said,
And gave a parting kiss to me.

So now I am an Orphan Boy,
With naught below my heart to cheer;
No mother's love, nor father's joy,
Nor kin, nor kind, to wipe the tear.
My lodging is the cold, cold ground,
I eat the bread of charity;
And when the kiss of love goes round,
There is no kiss, alas, for me.

HARP OF ZION.

Oh! how art thou fallen, thou city of God!—
He hath stricken the crown from thy brow with his rod—
On thy neck is the yoke—on thy garment a stain—
And the Lion of Judah hath bow'd to the chain!

The phial of wrath on thy forehead was pour'd:
Thou hast shrunk from the withering glance of the Lord;
Like the gourd of the Prophet, thy beauty is gone,
And thy ceders are blasted on proud Lebanon!

Thy temples are ruins—thine altars o'erthrown;
On the Hill of thy strength is the Infidel's throne;
And the wreck of thy glory, where now it is hurl'd,
Is the scoff of the Gentiles: the scorn of the world!

O turn thee, our God! let thy mercy awaken,
And smile on thy Zion—deserted, forsaken!
Let the light of thy glory on Solyma burst,
And its lightning-glance wither her foes to the dust!

Oh Zion! his smile shall dawn on thy night
Of sorrow and shame with a heavenly light,—
As the burst of the sun-beam comes over the sea,
When the dark cloud has past, and the thunder storms flee.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL KALEIDESCOPE.

The Diving Bell.

A Fragment

The strains of music grew fainter and fainter, as the bell descended through the green fluid which surrounded me: and I now began to experience that variety and intensity of feeling, which I have so often seen described by divers. The first sensation was a painful pressure upon my ears, as if a body of considerable power and magnitude had been endeavoring to enter my brain through those apertures. After a while, the cavities became expanded, and the pain was relieved; but as the bell sank, it was frequently again renewed, and as often exchanged for ease. I had scarcely descended above three or four fathoms, when I felt the amazing weight of the ocean, pressing upon, and girding round my head, like an iron crown riveted fast to the scull; the force of which was so very tremendous, that it was with difficulty that my senses were preserved. This painful feeling was then exchanged for a species of restless agitation and excitement, which might not entirely be the effect of my situation and extraordinary voyage, but might partly arise from some recollection of the eminent danger in which I was placed. A kind of langour, which increased almost to fainting, now overcome me; the blood left my face, and my limbs grew cold; and, indeed, although I was supplied with air, by a continual exchange of the barrels from above, life seemed on the point of departing. In the course of my voyage, I frequently looked out upon the waters, which of themselves present nothing but a clear green fluid; but frequently there came rushing by the bells, fishes of extraordinary forms and magnitude, some of the most beautiful colors and appearance, and others armed with dreadful teeth, stings, and fangs, with scales and eyes of a fiery lustre. I felt a constant dread which perhaps tended to keep off other fears, that some of them might enter through the lower part of the diving bell, and attack me in my strong hold, where escape and opposition would be equally in vain.

Occasionally I passed some marine production, between a fish and a plant, which spread out into branches filled with innumerable mouths, and never ceasing motion. Now and then I thought I heard a noise like music in the deep; but the continual rushing, roaring, and washing of the current against the sides of the bell, prevented any thing like a distinct hearing; only from this I am convinced, that the ocean is not a silent world. Sometimes the waters would seem deserted and vacant; and then again there would rush by such shoals of living beings pursuing each other either in sport or anger, that their course was too rapid for the eye to discern their forms. Once or twice, indeed, I thought there appeared somewhat like a human figure covered with scales of a silvery green, but the image was too swiftly gone for me to speak with certainty; added to which, the optical illusion occasioned by the waters might have deceived me. At length, at the depth of seventy fathoms, the bell rested on the basin of the sea; and it may be imagined only what were my feelings at that moment. I was more than four hundred feet below the ocean! in a frail machine of wood, depending upon a few ropes; and in a world which seems to be the principal abode of the most terrific monsters! I cannot, however, even at this distant period, trust my recollection with the madening subject; therefore I hasten forward with my tale. The bed of the deep is in itself a fair and beautiful sand, on which are placed rocks that seem to glow with a metallic lustre of various colors, on which is to be seen many a fair and living tree of silvery whiteness, in constant motion, while shells of all kinds and hues are scattered over them. The view is indeed a landscape, the most wild and magical that can be imagined; and although they really want the artificial erections of man, yet are the rocks shivered and hollowed out into the form of temples, domes, pinnacles, minarets, and palaces; upon which there is a continual movement of the sea. When I arrived at this place, the painful sensations which I had experienced in my voyage had left me; I could breathe freely, and upon viewing the beautiful objects around me, I began to think that the ocean world was indeed as delightful as the poets and water spirits had described it to be.—But after emerging from the bell I saw many a sight that filled me with terror. The rocks were interspersed with the half devoured corses of those lost in the wreck, on which the fishes were still feeding: while thousands of whitening bones and skeletons lay scattered about, some rested on the outstretched arms of the giant polypus which had fed on them, and others in the dreadful opening made by the shell of the enormous clump fish. The packages, jewels, gold, anchors, and fragments of wrecks, which appeared strewed about, were innumerable; but my respiration now becoming difficult, from the agitation produced by so terible, yet sublime a spectacle, I turned from it to search for the body of my friend. After a long, dangerous, and almost hopeless examination, I discovered in a cave, some distance from the diving bell, still dressed as when I last saw him, but blue, swoln and lived.

I raised the body in my arms, and taking one hand, drew from it a seal ring, with an aqua-marine stone, which well preserves the memory of my friend's death, and my own hazards in obtaining it; and since I first put it on, neither force nor any other method will draw it off. When I had done this, I looked the corpse steadily in the face, and still holding it by the right hand, said, "George Harvey, the pledge of Raymond Mortlake is redeemed;"—when, to my surprise, yet not to my terror, methought the eyes opened and gazed fervently upon me, while a smile seemed to play around the mouth, and the hand I fancied returned my pressure.

At this moment I discovered that a sea monster, consisting of a huge misshapen mass of scaly flesh, somewhat resembling a man, had fastened his long teeth on the body of my friend—I caught up a larger piece of wreck that lay near me, and with one blow laid the monster level and powerless; whilst I hastened to secure a burial for the corpse, by dropping it into one of the many springs which gush from the bottom of the sea; whose strength is such as to terrify all the inhabitants of the deep.

This was scarcely effected, with a very brief farewell, when the monster having recovered, returned and fixed his tusks on my right arm. With a rapidity of motion that I have often since wondered and shuddered at, I regained the bell, and with my terrible companion, entered it, and gave the signal to be drawn up. Whether it were the loss of blood from the deep wound given me by the water fiend, or the effect of rising, I know not, but my head seemed to be going upwards from my body. I soon became senseless; and recovered not until I found myself in a hammock on board the Sea-gull—It was then that I learned, that my extraordinary stay had greatly alarmed them; and that their terror was wonderfully increased upon drawing up the bell, and finding my aquatic comrade, who leaped again into the sea over the vessels side, the moment he escaped from the bell; so that they could scarcely discern his form. A long and dangerous illness, the effect of my wound and voyage, followed; and when I recovered my first care was to visit the church of Lerwick, at once to offer thanks for my own preservation, and to erect a stone to the memory of Harvey. The marks of the sea-monster's teeth yet remain visible upon my arm, though the wound is healed; and like the impression which this adventure has made upon my memory—they will never be effaced.

[FROM VOLNEY'S TRAVELS IN EGYPT AND SYRIA.]

THE SINGULAR HISTORY OF HENDIA, A MARONITE GIRL.

About the year 1755, there was in the neighborhood of the Jesuit Missionaries, a Maronite girl, named Hendia, whose extraordinary mode of life began to attract the attention of the people. She fasted, wore the hair-cloth, possessed the gift of tears, and, in a word, had all the exterior of the ancient hermits, and soon acquired a similar reputation. Every body considered her as a model of piety, and many esteemed her a saint. From such a reputation to miracles the transition is very easy, and in fact, it was soon reported that she worked miracles. To have a proper conception of the effects of this report, we must not forget that the state of men's minds in Lebanon, is nearly the same as in the earliest ages. There were neither infidels therefore, nor wits, nor even doubters. Hendia availed herself of this enthusiasm for the completion of her designs; and, immitating the conduct of her predecessors in the same career, she wished to become the foundress of a new order. In vain does the human heart endeavor to conceal its passions, they are invariably the same: nor does me to speak with certainty; added to which, the optical illusion occasioned by the waters might the conqueror differ from the monk; both are have deceived me. At length, at the depth of alike actuated by ambition and lust of power; seventy fathoms, the bell rested on the basin of and the pride of pre-eminence displays itself the sea; and it may be imagined only what were even in the excess of humility. To build the my feelings at that moment. I was more than convent, money was necessary: the foundress four hundred feet below the ocean! in a frail solicited the pious charity of her followers, machine of wood, bepending upon a few ropes; whose contributions were so abundent as to ena- and in a world which seems to be the principal ble her, in a few years, to erect two vast stone abode of the most terrific monsters! I cannot, houses, which could not have cost less than however, even at this distant period, trust my 120,000 livres (5000 pounds) They are called recollection with the madening subject; and the Kourket, and are situated on the ridge of a therefore I hasten forward with my tale. The hill, to the north-west of Antoura, having to the bed of the deep is in itself a fair and beautiful west a view of the sea, which is very near, and sand, on which are placed rocks that seem to an extensive prospect to the south, as far as the glow with a metallic lustre of various colors, road of Bairout, which is four leagues distant. on which is to be seen many a fair and living The Kourket soon filled with monks and nuns. tree of silvery whiteness, in constant motion, The patriarch for the time being was Director- while shells of all kinds and hues are scattered General, and other employments, of various over them. The view is indeed a landscape, kinds, were conferred on the different priests the most wild and magical that can be ima- and candidates, to whom one of these houses gined; and although they really want the arti- was allotted. Every thing succeeded as well as ficial erections of man, yet are the rocks shiver- could have been wished; it is true that many of ed and hollowed out into the form of temples, the nuns died, but this was imputed to the air, domes, pinnacles, minarets, and palaces; upon and the real cause was not easy to be discovered. which there is a continual movement of the sea. Hendia had reigned over her little kingdom near When I arrived at this place, the painful sensa- twenty years, when an unforeseen accident threw tions which I had experienced in my voyage every thing into confusion. A factor travelling had left me; I could breathe freely, and upon from Damascus to Bairout, in the summer, was viewing the beautiful objects around me, I be- overtaken by night near this convent: the gates gan to think that the ocean world was indeed were shut, the hour unseasonable; and as he did as delightful as the poets and water spirits had not wish to give any trouble, he contented him- described it to be.—But after emerging from self with a bed of straw, and laid himself down the bell I saw many a sight that filled me with in the outer court, waiting the return of day. terror. The rocks were interspersed with the He had only slept a few hours, when a sudden half devoured corses of those lost in the wreck, noise of doors and bolts awakened him. From on which the fishes were still feeding: while one of the doors came out three women, with thousands of whitening bones and skeletons lay spades and shovels in their hands: who were scattered about, some rested on the outstretch- followed by two men bearing a long white bun- ed arms of the giant polypus which had fed on dle, which appeared very heavy. They pro them, and others in the dreadful opening made ceeded towards an adjoining piece of ground, by the shell of the enormous clump fish. The full of stones and rubbish, where the men de- packages, jewels, gold, anchors, and fragments posited their load, dug a hole, into which they of wrecks, which appeared strewed about, were put it, and, covering it with earth, trod it down innumerable; but my respiration now becoming with their feet, after which they all returned to difficult, from the agitation produced by so ter- the house. The sight of men with nuns, and ible, yet sublime a spectacle, I turned from it to this bundle thus mysteriously buried by night, search for the body of my friend. After a long, could not but furnish matter of reflection to the dangerous, and almost hopeless examination, I traveller. Astonishment at first kept him silent, discovered in a cave, some distance from the div- but to this, anxiety and fear soon succeeded; he ing bell, still dressed as when I last saw him, therefore, hastily set off for Bairout at break of but blue, swoln and lived. day. In this town he was acquainted with a

I raised the body in my arms, and taking one merchant, who, some months before, had placed hand, drew from it a seal ring, with an aqua-ma- two of his daughters in the Kourket, with a por- rine stone, which well preserves the memory of tion of about 400 pounds. He went in search my friend's death, and my own hazards in ob- of him, still hesitating, yet burning with impa- taining it; and since I first put it on, neither tience to relate his adventure. They seated force nor any other method will draw it off. themselves cross-legged, the long pipe was When I had done this, I looked the corpse lighted, and coffee brought. The merchant steadily in the face, and still holding it by the then proceeded to inquire of his visitor concern- right hand, said, "George Harvey, the pledge ing his journey, who answered, he had passed of Raymond Mortlake is redeemed;"—when, to the night near the Kourket. This produced my surprise, yet not to my terror, methought fresh questions, to which he replied by further the eyes opened and gazed fervently upon me, particulars, and at length, no longer able to con- while a smile seemed to play around the mouth, tain himself, whispered to his host what he had and the hand I fancied returned my pressure. seen. The merchant was greatly surprised; the circumstance of burying the bundle alarm- At this moment I discovered that a sea mon- ed him: and the more he considered it, the more ster, consisting of a huge misshapen mass of his uneasiness increased. He knew that one of scaly flesh, somewhat resembling a man, had his daughters was ill, and could not but remark fastened his long teeth on the body of my friend that a great many nuns died. Tormented with —I caught up a larger piece of wreck that lay these thoughts, he knows not how either to ad- near me, and with one blow laid the monster mit or reject the dismal suspicions they occasion; level and powerless; whilst I hastened to secure he mounts his horse, and accompanied by a a burial for the corpse, by dropping it into one friend, they repair together to the convent, where of the many springs which gush from the bot- he asks to see his daughters.—He is told they tom of the sea; whose strength is such as to are sick: he insists they shall be brought to terrify all the inhabitants of the deep. him; this is angrily refused; and the more he

This was scarcely effected, with a very brief persists, the more peremptory is the refusal, till farewell, when the monster having recovered, his suspicions are converted into certainty. returned and fixed his tusks on my right arm. Leaving the convent in an agony of despair, he With a rapidity of motion that I have often went to Dair-el-Kamar, and laid all the circum- since wondered and shuddered at, I regained stances before Saad Kiaya, or Prince *Yousef*, the bell, and with my terrible companion, enter- chief of the mountain. The Kiaya was greatly ed it, and gave the signal to be drawn up. astonished, and ordered a body of horse to ac- Whether it were the loss of blood from the deep company him, and, if refused admission, to force wound given me by the water fiend, or the ef- the convent. The Cadi took part with the mer- fect of rising, I know not, but my head seem- chant, and the affair was referred to the law. ed to be going upwards from my body. I soon The ground where the bundle had been buried became senseless; and recovered not until I was opened, and a dead body found, which the found myself in a hammock on board the Sea- unhappy father discovered to be that of his gull—It was then that I learned, that my extra- youngest daughter; the other was found confined in the convent, and almost dead; she revealed a scene of such abominable wickedness, as makes human nature shudder, and to which she, like her sister was about to fall a victim. The pretended saint being seized, acted her part with firmness, and a prosecution was commenced against the priests and the patriarch. The enemies of the latter united to effect his ruin, in order to share his spoils, and he was suspended and deposed. The affair was removed to Rome, in 1776, and the Society *de Propaganda*, on examination, discovered the most infamous scenes of debauchery, and the most horrible cruelties. It was proved that Hendia procured the death of the nuns, sometimes to get possession of their property, at others because they would not comply with her desires: that this infamous woman not only communicated, but even consecrated the host, and said mass: that she had holes under her bed, by which perfumes were introduced at the moment she pretended to be in extacy, and under the influence of the Holy Ghost; that she had a faction that cried her up, and published that she was the mother of God returned upon earth, and a thousand other extravagancies. Notwithstanding this, she retained a party powerful enough to prevent the severe punishment she merited: she has been shut up in different convents, from whence she has frequently escaped. In 1783, she was present at the visitation of Antoura, and the brother of the Emir of the Druzes was desirous to give her her liberty. Numbers still believe in her sanctity; and, but for the accident of the traveller, her greatest enemies would not have doubted it. What must we think of reputations for piety when they may depend on such trifling circumstances.

THE PEASANT AND HIS HOG.

In a country village there was a laborer who killed his hog; and as it was the custom in these cases to send pieces of the meat, sausages, black puddings, liver, &c. to all the neighbors, our peasant, who already had received innumerable presents of this kind, and who found if he adhered to this custom, that he should have nothing left for himself. Confiding in one of his neighbors, told him, "I have killed my hog, and if I should send a piece to all from whom I have received, there will be nothing left for myself—now I pray you advise me what is best to be done?" To which his neighbor replied, "Were I in your case, I would hang up my hog at my open window for the greater part of the night, and the next day I would tell every body it was stolen—by this means I should be excused from making presents."

The laborer, much pleased at his friend's advice, returned home and put it in practice. The giver of this friendly advice, not failing to profit by the darkness of the night, seized the hog and carried it home. How astonished was the peasant, when early in the morning he found nothing of his hog! He raved at his neighbor's invention which he had the evening before so much approved of. He sallied out to give the alarm, and the first he met was his friendly adviser, to whom he related the whole affair, saying, "Oh, neighbor, what do you think—they have stolen my hog!" "There, there, (says his neighbor,) that's right—stand to it—you must tell the same to every one you meet—insist upon it, and they will all believe you." The peasant soon began to swear, and to protest by all the saints, that he was not in a joke, but that his hog was absolutely gone. The stronger he was in his expressions of grief and rage, the more fervently did his neighbor tell him, "that's right, my friend—stand to it—that's the only method to make your neighbors believe it—and then, from sympathy, those you have received of, will dispense with your present!"

Two Irish rustics finding a large cask that was cast ashore from the wreck of a ship and naturally thinking it contained the dear usquebaugh but which really contained gun-powder, were greatly puzzled how to get at the enviable treasure. At length it was resolved to use a hot piece of iron for that purpose—as might be expected, the one who bored the cask was thrown aloft into the air by the explosion of the powder. The other seeing his companion flying in the air, as he thought with the cask of whiskey, exclaimed with great *sang froid*—by St. Patrick if you do not come down and give me a share, I shall inform the exciseman.

A good wife should be like three things; which three things she should *not* be like.

1st. She should be like a snail, to keep within her house; but she should *not* be like a snail to carry all she has upon her back.

2d. She should be like an echo, to speak when spoken to; but she should *not* be like an echo always to have the last word.

3d. She should be like a town clock, always to keep time and regularity; but she should *not* be like a townclock, to speak so loud that all the town may hear her.

He who will avenge every affront means to die early.

FROM THE FRANKLIN REPUBLICAN.

HEROSTIC.

A round the immortal hero's head,
N ever dying laurels spread;
D eathless is thy mighty name,
R ecorded on the page of fame;
E nvy's shafts in vain assail'd
W here Britain's mighty thunder fail'd.

J oyous day* propitious hour,
A rray'd in greatness, arm'd with pow'r,
C olumbia's chief in triumph rose,
K ingly tyrants to oppose;
S ee the Hero's ensanguin'd plain
O verstrewed with heaps of slain,
N e'er, proud Britian, boast again!

R.

*Battle of New Orleans 8th Jan. 1815.